

CR 24-148 DWF

Shaik; - Abdul-Jameer Authorized Representative
 Natural Man, In Propria Persona:
 ABDUL JAMEER SHAIK
 All Rights Reserved: U.C.C. 1-207/ 1-308; U.C.C. 1-103
 MINNESOTA REPUBLIC
 c/o 12900 Technology Drive
 529 Eden Praire, Minnesota Republic
 [Zip Exempt]
 Non-Domestic

LEGAL NOTICE OF REMOVAL
FROM COUNTY COURT TO FEDERAL COURT
PURSUANT TO TITLE 28 § 1441- §1446
And DIVERSITY JURISDICTION UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)
PROPER ARTICLE III JURISDICTION

Plaintiff(s),

KELLY L OLMSTEAD DBA STATE OF MINNESOTA
 15 West Kellogg Blvd,
 Saint Paul, Minnesota 55102

RECEIVED**MAY 31 2024**CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
 MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA**ORIGINAL JURISDICTION**

"MINISTERSCONSULS"
 DIPLOMATS"
 Article III, Section 2; Article VI
 United States Republic Constitution
 Treaty of Peace and Friendship
 'Established Law of the Land'

v.

Federal Question(s):
 Constitution, Treaty;
 Religious Liberty;
 Due Process;
 Substantive Rights of Travel,
 etc.,
 Supreme Court Rulings

Shaik; - Abdul-Jameer [beneficiary], A Natural Person, In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with nor substituted with Pro Se); and not a Statutory Person.

Petitioner / Alleged Accused,

(Hereinafter Petitioner)

Official Notice is hereby served on the RAMSEY COUNTY DISTRICT COURT; all Judicial Sub-Divisions; Officials; Agents; and above named Plaintiff-all cases and Jurisdiction / Venue moved to Federal Court. All Matters, Complaints, Traffic Tickets / Suits, Citations / Bills of Exchange (misrepresented as lawful warrants, etc.), must be filed with Federal Court, pursuant to Jurisdiction named hereinafter.

SCANNED

JUN 02 2024

U.S. DISTRICT COURT MPLS

I.

JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction / Venue are hereby placed in one Supreme Court, pursuant to Article III Section 2 for The United States Republic, and the several States, under the Constitution; Article VI; and reaffirmed by obligatory Official Oaths.

"The Judicial Power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;--to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; --to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdictions;--to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;--to controversies between two or more states;--between a state and citizens of another state;--between citizens of different states;--between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects."

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

COMES NOW, Shaik; - Abdul-Jameer [beneficiary], In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with Pro se), Aboriginal Indigenous Moroccan National ; possessing Free-hold by Inheritance status; standing squarely affirmed and bound to the Zodiac Constitution, with all due respect and honors given to the Constitution for the United States Republic, North America. Being a descendant of Moroccan Empire & born on the land of the Moroccan Empire, with the blood of the Ancient Moabites from the Land of Moab, who received permission from the Pharaohs of Egypt to settle and inhabit North-West Africa / North Gate. The Moors are the founders and are the true possessors of the present Moroccan Empire; with our Canaanite, Hittite and Amorite brethren, who sojourned from the land of Canaan, seeking new homes. Our dominion and inhabitation extended from Northeast and Southwest Africa, across the Great Atlantis, even unto the present North, South and Central America and the Adjoining Islands-bound squarely affirmed to THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN (1787) A.D. superseded by THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED and THIRTY-SIX (1836) A.D. between Morocco and the United States (<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/diplomacy/barl866t.htm> or at Bevines Law Book of Treaties) the same as displayed under Treaty Law, Obligation, Authority as expressed in Article VI of the Constitution for the United States of America (Republic):

THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP OF 1836 A.D.

Between Morocco and the United States

Article 20

"If any of the Citizens of the United States, or any Persons under their Protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the Consul shall decide between the Parties, and whenever the Consul shall require any Aid or Assistance from our Government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him."

Article 21

"If any Citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or, on the contrary, if a Moor shall kill or wound a Citizen of the United States, the Law of the Country shall take place, and equal Justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the Trial; and if any Delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever."

II

PARTIES

Plaintiffs

1. STATE OF MINNESOTA , RAMSEY COUNTY DISTRICT COURT, private corporation; foreign to the United States Republic; and all Saint . Paul CITY Employees; Agents; Officers; Contractors; Assignees, etc., being Plaintiffs, Claimants, or Parties of Interest in the 'Color-of-Law' processes instituted by them, or any one of them, against Shaik; - Abdul-Jameer [beneficiary].
2. Ryan Anderson Badge No. 821, Laura Finnegan Badge No . 169, officer of the Ramsey COUNTY, private corporation, foreign to the United States Republic; and foreign to the organic Minnesota Republic.
3. Court Administer for the STATE OF MINNESOTA , Ramsey County District Court, attorney Kelly L Olmstead with bar number 0343523, private corporation foreign to the United States Republic; and foreign to the organic Minnesota Republic.
4. STATE OF MINNESOTA, corporation established in the year EIGHTEEN FIFTY EIGHT (1858), and foreign to the United States Republic of North America.

Petitioner

Shaik; - Abdul-Jameer [beneficiary], In Propria Persona, Sui Juris (not to be confused with Pro se) Aboriginal, Indigenous Moroccan National, C/O 12900 technology dr 529, Eden Prairie, Minnesota Republic [Zip Exempt].

I, Shaik; - Abdul-Jameer [beneficiary], In Propria Persona, Sui Juris; Aboriginal, Indigenous Moroccan National, Freehold by Inheritance with Birthrights and protected and secured Inalienable Rights, makes with this NOTICE OF REMOVAL of the unconstitutional Complaint – Summons / Ticket – Suit / Bill of Exchange / Action, Number 62-CR-23-5445. Petitioner is with reasonable expectation that the Officers / Agents, and Officials, holding any position of Public Trust, or political office, are prohibited, under Official Oath, under the authority of The Law of the Land, from the use of the official position(s) or office(s) to violate the Constitution for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; and thus, by the abuse of authority, and the practice of superseding their 'limited' jurisdictional powers, violate and abridge the Natural, Divine, Unalienable, and Secured Rights of the People; terminating with the cause of damage to this Petitioner / Plaintiff.

III

CAUSE OF ACTION

The Petitioner / shaik ; Abdul jameer [beneficiary] while visiting a physiotherapist , I was confronted and detained by a police officer with batch number 821 employed by Saint Paul Police Department. Laura Finnegan with batch number 169 employed by Saint Paul's police department who stated shaik;Abduljameer[beneficiary] was in violation of statute 609.506.1 and 609.324.1(c)(3) which is a private policy (being classed as law).

I have sent an AFFIDAVIT OF FACT/ WRIT OF QUO WARRANTO/NOTICE OF DEFAULT JUDGMENT to Judge/attorney KELLY L OLMSTEAD for her to prove that her or the court has jurisdiction to hear the matter before the court . Kelly L Olmstead doing business at Minnesota Ramsey County District Court in violation of **28 U.S. Code § 455 (4)** by having a pecuniary interest in the bonds created (bid bonds, performance bonds and appearance bonds) and is acting impartial by being a member of the foreign England Bar with bar number 0343523. As the prosecution is also member of the same society moreover being a conflict of interest and also having pending civil litigation suit in the **FEDERAL US DISTRICT COURT OF MINNESOTA** with Case No. 0: 24-cv-0 1 898-SRI,i-DLM and did not recuse herself from the matter before the court .Also using color of law and color of office which violates my civil rights.

FEDERAL QUESTION :

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TAX LIABILITY ON THE ALTERNATE VALUATION ON THE CARRYOVER BASIS ?

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BOND ? ME OR HER?

ALSO PROVE THAT I CONSENT HER TO BE A QUALIFIED HEIR ON THE ESTATE OF ABDULJAMEER SHAIK.

I have sent AFFIDAVIT OF FACT to Judge/attorney Kelly on 5/10/2024 via USPS certified mail receipt to prove her jurisdiction . In which I gave her 3 days to respond , in which she did not , making the affidavit stand as fact in commerce.

On 05/17/2024 I also sent the same party Kelly L Olmstead a Notice for DEMAND OF DEFAULT JUDGEMENT, letting her know that she is in breach of contract , it also carried a penalty of \$3 Million Dollars. which by default proves that she has no jurisdiction and owe that amount to Shaik; AbdulJameer[beneficiary]

I filed a lawsuit with Federal Court with Case No. 0: 24-cv-01898-SRI,i-DLM for breach of contract. Upon trying to serve her with summons with my process server Philip Koffel , she refused to take summons and proceeded to act as if she has jurisdiction. As I was merely visiting the court by invitation, to clear up the matter trust before the court waiving no rights to the jurisdiction of the court whatsoever , also to rebut 12 presumptions of court without entering the bar . She Ordered Police Officers with Batch Numbers 1391 and 1219 to forcefully stop me from speaking on the record , also ordered officers to drag me inside the bar in order for me to contract, which a person cannot contract under duress. Which makes any orders void .

I demand that this case be removed on the basis of three questions above as it is a Federal Tax Questions.

The defendant is in violation of title 18 U.S.C. § 241 § 242. If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured- They shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 696, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

LEGIsLATrVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.-Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed.,§ 51 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 19, 35 Stat. 1092). Clause making conspirator ineligible to hold office was omitted as incongruous because it attaches ineligibility to hold office to a person who may be a private citizen and who was convicted of conspiracy to violate a specific statute. There seems to be no reason for imposing such a penalty in the case of one individual crime, in view of the fact that other crimes do not carry such a severe consequence. The experience of the Department of Justice is that this unusual penalty has been an obstacle to successful prosecutions for violations of the act. Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative. (See reviser's note under section 201 of this title.) Minor changes in phraseology were made. § 242. Deprivation of rights under color of law. Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of -any State, Territory, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the

punishment of citizens, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 696, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)LEGIsLATivE

The RAMSEY COUNTY DISTRICT COURT is an unconstitutional, private corporation, not delegated by Congress, under Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution; and that the Officers does not, and did not provide 'Due Process' protected and secured for the People, by the Amendments IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X of the United States Constitution, to which the Judges and Officers in every State is bound (by Official Oath) to support and to uphold. Any statutory regulation, ordinance, or laws of any State, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

This allegedly - accused Petitioner believes that in accord with the Substantive Rights retained by the Petitioner, notifying all parties of the Petitioner's Moroccan National (Identification / Status) and that the Petitioner was not, is not, and does not, waive any Inalienable Rights to due process; and affirmed that any action be adjudicated in a lawfully delegated jurisdiction and venue.

The Officers of Saint Paul Police Department commanded that the Petitioner Pay Fines and Costs Imposed under threat, duress, and coercion with a 'man-of-straw' / misnomer word, misrepresented as implying my name, and typed upon the Order / Instrument, and was improperly spelled, "ABDULJAMEER SHAIK" in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS. That misnomer and CORPORATE - NAME, "ABDULJAMEER SHAIK" is clearly (an artificial – person / entity); is not me, the Natural Man; is a deliberate grammatical error, intended for injury to me; and is clearly not of consanguine relationship to me or to my nationality, in any form, truth, or manner;; nor to my Moroccan National Bloodline . This is a in violation of my secured rights to my name and nationality; a violation of International Law; and a violation of the Obligations of the Officers of the Court; and a violation of their fiduciary duties and Official Oaths to uphold and to support Article VI of the United States Constitution; and thus, violating my Substantive Rights, and the Articles of Part 1 of '*The Rights of Indigenous People'* (http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Draft:United_Nations_Declaration_on_the_Rights_of_Indigenous_Peoples) as follows:

"Indigenous People have the right to a full and effective enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized in the Charter of the United Nations; The Universal Declaration of Human Rights; And International Human Law."

Article 5 of the Rights of Indigenous People

"Every Indigenous individual has the Right to a Nationality."

Article 15 of the Declaration of Human Rights (<http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>)

everyone has a right to a nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his name."

Officer Ryan anderson with Badge No. 821 is with the 'want of jurisdiction' by knowingly and willingly conspiring (under a Color-of-Authority) to deny this Petitioner, Shaik; Abdul Jameer[beneficiary], (after this Petitioner made a reservation of rights and stating for the record; name, correct spelling of name, and national status) her Inalienable Rights, the right to a Name and Nationality of her choosing, etc. The State / Judge / Accuser(s) alleged and assumed the Petitioner of being a Corporate Ward-ship 14th Amendment Artificial Negro Person / citizen, which resulted in an unlawful arrest-of-rights, immunities and liberties; which is in direct contradiction to, and a violation of, the Fourth (IV) Amendment of the Constitution for the United States (Republic); violating Article VI of the Constitution, by way of violating The Treaty of Peace and Friendship of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED-THRITY-SIX (1836) A.D.; Congressional Resolution # 75, Philadelphia Pennsylvania; a violation of Article 15 of 'The Universal Declaration of Human Rights' of Nineteen Hundred and Forty-Eight (1948) A.D. – General Assembly, United Nations; a violation of 'The Declaration of the Rights of The Child' of Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Nine(1959) A.D(<http://www.un.org/cyberschoolbus/humanrights/resources/child.asp>); and violating 'The Rights of Indigenous Peoples'; and that the Officers of THE STATE OF MINNESOTA knowingly committed 'fraud' against petitioner Shaik; Abdul Jameer[beneficiary] by abusing their authority, in that they failed to correct a known violation; and did not aid in preventing said abuse of authority, while having (by law) the obligation to do so; and violated the Fifth Amendment of The Bill of Rights of Seventeen Hundred and Ninety-One (1791) A.D.; impeding the Peoples' **right to due process under the Law, and equal protection of the Law**, Article 1 Section 10 of The Constitution for The United States of America (Republic) which secures this Petitioner the right to contract and conspiracy to commit fraud against this Petitioner and against the United States Republic.

IV

CONCLUSION

- 1) It is a sin for any group of people to violate the Constitutional Laws of a Free National Government.
- 2) The Delegates, which comprise the majority of Aboriginal and Indigenous Freeholders, by Birthright, Inheritance, and Primogeniture, and declared 'for the record' and known by the consanguine / Pedigree of their / our Forefathers, as Moors / Muurs; and the European Colonial Settlers of the United States of America, did, on the fifteenth day of November in the year Seventeen Seventy-seven (1777), and in the second year of the Independence of The United States of America, agreed to certain *Articles of Confederation* and perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; wherein they did declare that the style of the Confederacy shall be the United States of America.
- 3) All parties to the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778 did also agree that *Article IX* shall set forth the procedure for resolving a dispute brought before the Congress of the United States by a freely associated compact State of the United States of America.
- 4) All parties to the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778 did also agree that no Congress shall thereafter alter *Article IX* of the *Articles of Confederation* unless it has received confirmation to do so by every State in the Union (*Article XIII* of the *Articles of Confederation*).
- 5) The United States, pursuant to an "Act" of the States sitting in Congress under the *Articles of Confederation* of Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-Eight (1778) A.D., authorized a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of forming a more perfect Union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defense, to promote general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty, did ordain and established a Constitution for the United States. The Constitution for the United States was declared to be a "revision" to the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778 (*REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS*, Wed., Feb.21, 1787 [*Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 38]).
- 6) The Constitution for the United States was established by the People of the United States of America, and not by the States in their sovereign capacity (*In re Opinion of the Justices*, 107 A. 673, 674, 118 Me. 544, 5 A.L.R. 1412) and was ratified by the People sitting in Convention of the Original 13 States of the United States of America (*United States Constitution*, VII: 1:1).
- 7) The Constitution for the United States is a Compact which constitutes a binding trilateral Contract between the People, the freely associated compact States of the United States of America, and the United States [e.g. *Article 10* of the *Bill of Rights* to the *Constitution of the United States*] (*In re Opinion of the Justices*, 107 A. 673, 674, 118 Me. 544, 5 A.L.R. 1412).
- 8) By the wording of *Article VI* of the *Constitution for the United States*; the Congress is required to review its legislation from time to time to determine if the legislation was made pursuant to the provisions of that Constitution.
- 9) The parties to the Compact of the United States Constitution further agreed that the enumeration in the Constitution of certain Rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People (*Article 9* of the *Bill of Rights* to the *Constitution for the United States*).
- 10) The parties to the Compact also agreed that the Powers not delegated to the United States under the U.S. Constitution are reserved to the States or to the People (*Article 10* of the *Bill of Rights* to the *Constitution for the United States*).
- 11) On February 24, 1855; the Congress of the United States created the United States Court of Claims. The Court of Claims was authorized to execute the mandates of *Article IX* of the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778 and *Article I* of the *Bill of Rights* to the *Constitution for the United States* (10 Stat. 612, sec. 1, sec. 7)

12) The Congress of the United States also enacted the "*Bowman Act*" of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 485) and the "*Tucker Act*" of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. 505) to clarify the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Under these Acts, either House of Congress may submit any claim or matter to the United States Court of Claims for investigation and determination of facts. The Court was to report its findings back to Congress for Congressional determination.

13) Notwithstanding the limitations imposed upon the United States Claims Court by *P.L. 97-164* and its subsequent United States Court of Federal Claims by *P.L. 102-572*; the Congress of the United States is barred by *Article IX* and *Article XIII* of the *Articles of Confederation* and by *Article I* of the *Bill of Rights* to the *Constitution for the United States* to limit its investigations to moneyed claims.

14) The continual refusal of the United States Congress to resolve the Petitions of Grievances that were submitted to it, by the several States of the Union, violates the "*Good Faith*" agreement that all grievances submitted would be expeditiously resolved as mandated by the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778.

15) Between the years of 1866 and 1868 (and other years); several states within the United States known as "States" submitted Petitions to the Congress of the United States for Redress of Grievances. These Petitions have passed from Congress to Congress for over one hundred years, with the Congress refusing to take any action to resolve the disputes as required by *Article IX* of the *Articles of Confederation* of 1778 and *Article I* of the *Bill of Rights* to the *Constitution for the United States*. These Petitions challenged the procedure by which the Congress used to amend the Constitution for the United States. The Amendments in question are the unlawfully - ratified 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments (hereinafter referred to as the "Three Dead Badges of Law").

16) "No change in ancient procedure can be made which disrupts those fundamental principles, which protect the citizen in his private right and guard him against the arbitrary action of the government." *Ex Parte Young*, 209 US 123.

17) The Constitution for the United States of America binds all judicial officers at Article 6, wherein it does say, "This Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land, and the Judges of every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the Contrary, notwithstanding," see Clause 2.

18) Black's Law Dictionary 4th Ed. Defines "Law of the land", - When first used in *Magna Charta*, the phrase probably meant the established law of the kingdom, in opposition to the civil or Roman law. It is now generally regarded as meaning general public laws binding on all members of the community. *Janes v. Reynolds*, 2 Tex 251; *Beasley v. Cunningham*, 171 Tenn. 334. 103 S.W.2d 18, 20110 A.L.R. 306. It means due process of law warranted by the constitution, by the common law adopted by the constitution, or by statutes passed in pursuance of the constitution *Mayo v. Wilson*, 1 N.H. 53.

19) Clause 3, clarifies the scope of this requirement when it states that "...All judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states shall be bound to support this Constitution..."

20) The 5th Amendments require that all persons within the United States must be given due process of the law and equal protection of the law.

21) The unconstitutional charges being applied to this Petitioner are not in pursuance of the Constitution for the United States of America, wherein it does guarantee, and this Petitioner does declare the equal protection of the right to "life liberty and the pursuit of happiness" in the 1st Amendment, which includes the right to travel as evidenced in positive law and *stare decisis*, to wit; *Chicago Motor Coach v. Chicago* 169 NE 221 "the use of the highways for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common fundamental right of which the public and individuals cannot rightfully be deprived"; *Teche Lines v. Danforth*, Miss. 12 So 2nd 784, 787 "the right to travel on the public highways is a constitutional right", *Slusher v. Safety Coach Transit Co.*, 229 KY 731, 17 SW 2D 1012, affirmed in *Thompson v. Smith* 154 S.E. 579 – "The right to travel upon the public highways and transport my property thereon, by automobile is not a mere privilege, which may be permitted or prohibited at will, but a common right which one has to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" and the State's application of 625 ILCS 5/et seq is "notwithstanding", Article VI cl.2 *Ibid*.

22) The Petitioner claims full and equal protection of the Law in *Marbury v. Madison* 5 US 137 – “The Constitution of these United States is the Supreme Law of the Land. Any law, that is repugnant to the Constitution, is null and void of law.”

23) The unconstitutional charges being applied to the Petitioner are repugnant to the Constitution because they deny a right established and guaranteed in the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Amendments, and in United States Supreme Court ‘*Stare Decisis*’ so noted above, where this court has no authority to adjudicate contrary.

24) The unconstitutional charges under which the Petitioner is being forced to answer are non-constitutional on their face and unconstitutional when applied to the Petitioner because they do not have an enacting clause or single subject title, thereby denying due process of law.

25) Due Process of law is not necessarily satisfied by any process which the Legislature may prescribe. See: *Abrams v. Jones* 35 Idaho 532, 207 P. 724.

26) “Due Process of Law in each particular case means such an exercise of the powers of the government as the settled maxims of law permit and sanction; and under such safeguards for the protection of individual rights as those maxims prescribe for the class of cases to which the one in question belongs.” *Cooley, Const. Lim.* 441.

27) Due Process as defined in H. C. Black’s Law Dictionary, 4th Edition. “ Whatever difficulty may be experienced in giving to those terms a definition which will embrace every permissible exertion of power affecting private rights, and exclude such as is forbidden, there can be no doubt of their meaning when applied to judicial proceedings. They then mean a course of legal proceedings according to those rules and principles, which have been established in our systems of jurisprudence for the enforcement and protection of private rights.”

28) “To give such proceedings any validity, there must be a tribunal competent by its constitution—that is by the law of its creation—to pass upon the subject-matter of the suit; and if that involves merely a determination of the personal liability of the defendant, he must be brought within its jurisdiction obey service of process within the state or his voluntary appearance. *Pennoyer v. Neff*, 95 U.S. 733, 24 L.Ed. 565.”

29) “Due process of law implies the right of the person affected thereby to be present before the tribunal which pronounces judgment upon the question of life liberty, or property, in its most comprehensive sense; to be heard, by testimony or otherwise, and to have the right of controverting, by proof, every material fact which bears on the question of right in the matter involved.”

30) “If any question of fact or liability be conclusively presumed against him, this is not due process of law, *Zeigler v. Railroad Co.*, 58 Ala. 599.

31) These phrases in the Constitution do not mean the general body of the law, common and statute, as it was at the time the Constitution took effect; for that would seem to deny the right of the Legislature to amend or repeal the law. They refer to certain fundamental rights which that system of jurisprudence, of which ours is a derivative, has always recognized. *Brown v. Levee Com’rs* 50 Miss. 468.”

32) All orders or judgments issued by a judge in a court of limited jurisdiction must contain the findings of the court showing that the court has subject-matter jurisdiction, not allegations that the court has jurisdiction. *In re Jennings*, 68 Ill.2d 125, 368 N.E.2d 864 (1977) (“in a special statutory proceeding an order must contain the jurisdictional findings prescribed by statute.”)

33) In *Interest of M.V.*, 288 Ill.App.3d 300, 681 N.E.2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997). Without subject-matter jurisdiction, all of the orders and judgments issued by a judge are void under law, and are of no legal force or effect. In *Interest of M.V.*, 288 Ill.App.3d 300, 681 N.E.2d 532 (1st Dist. 1997) (“Every act of the court beyond that power is void”).

34) The Petitioner assert, *Midland Coal Co. v. Knox County*, 268 Ill.App.3d 485, 644 N.E.2d 796 (4th Dist. 1994) (“Special statutory jurisdiction is limited to the language of the act conferring it, and the court has no powers from any other source”...)

35) The “language of the act” the complainants confer upon “has no powers from any other source” Midland Coal Co. v. Knox County, Ibid, no evidence on its face of valid law, as it lacks the mandatory enacting clause,

36) That the purpose of thus prescribing an enacting clause — “the style of the acts” — is to establish it; to give it permanence, uniformity, and certainty; to identify the act of legislation as of the general assembly; to afford evidence of its legislative statutory nature; and to secure uniformity of identification, and thus prevent inadvertence, possibly mistake and fraud. *State v. Patterson*, 4 S.E. 350, 352, 98 N.C. 660 (1887); 82 C.J.S. “Statutes,” § 65, p. 104; *Joiner v. State*, 155 S.E.2d 8, 10, 223 Ga. 367 (1967).

37) “That the almost unbroken custom of centuries has been to preface laws with a statement in some form declaring the enacting authority. The purpose of an enacting clause of a statute is to ‘identify’ it as an act of legislation by expressing on its face the authority behind the act.” 73 Am. Jur.2d, “Statutes,” § 93, p. 319, 320; *Preckel v. Byrne*, 243 N.W. 823, 826, 62 N.D. 356 (1932).

38) That for an enacting clause to appear on the face of a law, it must be recorded or published with the law so that the People can readily identify the authority for that particular law.

39) That “It is necessary that every law should show on its face the authority by which it is adopted and promulgated, and that it should clearly appear that it is intended by the legislative power that enacts it that it should take effect as a law.” *People v. Dettenthaler*, 77 N.W. 450, 451, 118 Mich. 595 (1898); citing *Swann v. Buck*, 40 Miss. 270.

40) This Plaintiff (a court of limited jurisdiction), lacks the power to act and have proceeded beyond the strictures of the statutes, and that the statutes being applied are created from revised statutes and codes of a foreign and unidentified source, as they fail to show from what authority in law they exist, where they fail to show on their face, the mandatory enacting clause.

41) Said revised statutes and codes fail to show a necessary and mandatory enacting clause on their face, giving them lawful force and effect. Said revised statutes and codes are private codes and statutes and are not law, do not compel this Petitioner to perform and do not apply to him, and fail to show “authority for the court to make any order.” Levy. Industrial Common Ibid, Midland Coal Co. v. Knox County, Ibid.

42) The Petitioner, demand all rights under the common law based upon the status as a matter of due process of law and to determine what legal rights the Petitioner has in this court and what rights will be denied, if any, to determine what jurisdiction the Plaintiff is attempting to apply to this Natural Born Citizen.

43) The Petitioner is not subject to the jurisdiction of this Plaintiff.

44) This Petitioner has no contract with RAMSEY COUNTY DISTRICT COURT, or with the State of MINNESOTA; or with any other segment of the United States of America that can grant jurisdiction over human rights; or over political, economic, social and cultural rights of Indigenous Peoples.

45) The Petitioner is Aboriginal / Indigenous within the meaning of the description of the Draft Declaration of the Inter-American Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples at Article 1 Definition:

46) “In this Declaration Indigenous Peoples are those who embody historical continuity with societies which existed prior to the conquest and settlement of their territories by Europeans...”

47) Indigenous People are separate and distinct; alien to this administration; and have a separate and distinct status from the administrators of the colonial occupiers of the land; as recognized in the Declaration on Principles of International Law of Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States; wherein it does say under the Principles of Equal Rights and self determination of Peoples (B5): “The territory of a colony or other Non-Self Governing Territory has, under the Charter, a status separate and distinct from the territory of the State administering it...”

48) Colonial legislatures were divested of their legislative powers, and required to transfer jurisdiction and all powers over the cultural rights of indigenous and minority peoples to those peoples

and prohibited from making any law that effects the rights of indigenous people to fully and effectively enjoy their right to self-determination in Article 5 of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Adopted by General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. See Article 5 to wit: "Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire..."

49) Colonial courts were divested of, and required to, transfer the judicative power and all power to the people of this territory, *ibid.*

50) See 'The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man' (Adopted by the Ninth International Conference of American States Bogota, Colombia, 1948 at Article 5, Article 17, Article 26)

51) The United States of America is required to obey the requirements of the Declaration on the Principles of International Law and to obey the principles of international law enumerated therein.

52) The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties requires that the United States of America fulfill its obligations incurred thereunder.

53) The United States of America is a member of the United Nations, and is bound by the Charter of the United Nations to promote and protect the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

54) The Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and People UN GA #1514 specifically required the United States of America to transfer *all power* to the peoples of this land, and this specifically includes all legislative, executive and judicial powers.

55) The State of Connecticut through its commercial agencies, on the Drivers License, and other misrepresented Instruments, has committed 'fraud' to accomplish what is called in legal contemplation, "Capitis Diminutio Maxima", which is that my natural name has been murdered and I was resurrected as a non-natural, created entity subject to regulation and denied the protections of national and international law. This constitutes Fraud and denies due process of the law and the Freedom from the Practices and Policies of Apartheid described in the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* Adopted and opened for signature, ratification by General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 at Articles 1, 2 and 3, and the right not to be compelled to perform under any contract or agreement not entered into voluntarily, intentionally and knowingly.

56) **Executive Order Number: 13107**, 63, Federal Register, 68,991 (1998)- Implementation of Human Rights Treaties, which states "It shall be the policy and practice of the Government of the United States, being committed to the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, fully to respect and implement its obligations under the international human rights treaties to which it is a party including the ICCPR, the CAT and the CERD.". HARTFORD MUNICIPAL COURT, by way of its Officers, violated 'Due Process' and, conspired to deprive rights of the Petitioner; and did neglect to prevent deprivation of rights at Title 18, U.S.C. 241 and Title 18, U.S.C. 242.

57) *Maine v. Thiboutot* 448 US 1, 100 SCT 2502 – Officers of the court have no immunity, when violating a constitutional right from liability. For they are deemed to know the law.

58) Note that the presiding judge, and any judge acting as organ of the court, is aware that 42 USC 1986 requires the person(s) adjudicating legal processes, to correct wrongs, and that their failure to correct the wrongs that were addressed constitutes Fraud under Rule 9(b) of the FRCP, cross referenced to 28 USC 1746, and that this Fraud constitutes a Perjury on the Oath of Office at 18 USC 1621, deprives us of rights, at 18 USC 241, and 242, Conspires to deprives rights at 42 USC 1985; is an extortion of rights at 18 USC 872, and is actionable under 42 USC 1983.

59) **Judicial officers have no immunity when they have no jurisdiction over subject matter.**

60) This court shall take mandatory Judicial Notice of the adjudged decision of the Supreme Court of the United States of Bradley v Fisher 80 U.S. 335 (1871), 351,352 that officers of the court have no immunity when they have no jurisdiction over the subject-matter. And further in Bradley v Fisher on page 352 and 352 is as follows:

"Where there is clearly no jurisdiction over the subject matter any authority exercised is a usurped authority, and for the exercise of such authority, when the want of jurisdiction is known to the judge, no excuse is permissible." This evidence of Bradley v Fisher 80 U.S. 335 (1871).

61) Either subject-matter jurisdiction exists, or it doesn't. Subject-matter jurisdiction has been denied, it must be proved by the party claiming that the court has subject-matter jurisdiction as to all of the requisite elements of subject-matter jurisdiction

62) "The use of the highways for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common and fundamental Right of which the public and the individual cannot be rightfully deprived." – Chicago Motor Coach vs. Chicago, 169 NE 22; Ligare vs. Chicago, 28 NE 934; Boon vs. Clark, 214 SSW 607; 25 Am. Jur. (1st) Highways Sect. 163.

63) "The right of a citizen (or others similarly situated) to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, by horse-drawn carriage, wagon, or automobile is not a mere privilege which may be permitted or prohibited at will, but a common right which he has under his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." – Slusher v. Safety Coac Transit Co. 229 Ky 731, 17 SW2d 1012, affirmed by the Supreme Court in Thompson v. Smith 154 S.E. 579. (emphasis added)

64) "The right to Travel; The right to Mode of Conveyance; The Right to Locomotion are all absolute Rights, and the Police cannot make void the exercise of rights. State v. Armstead, 60 s. 778, 779, and 781"

65) "The right to Park or Travel is part of the Liberty of which the Natural Person and citizen cannot be deprived without "due process of Law" under the fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution. Kent v. Dulles 357 US 116, 125:"

66) "State Police Power extend only to immediate threats to public safety, health, welfare, etc., Michigan v. Duke 266 US, 476 LED. At 449."

67) "Traveling in an automobile on the public roads was not a threat to the public safety or health and constituted no hazard to the public, and such traveler owed nothing more than "due care" (as regards to tort for negligence) to the public and the owner owed no other duty to the public (eg. State), he / she and his / her auto, having equal rights to and on the roadways / highways as horse and wagons, etc.; this same right is still substantive rule, in that speeding, running stop signs, and traveling without license plates, or registration are not threat to the public safety, and thus, are not arrestable offenses. Christy v. Elliot, 216 I 131, 74 HE 1035, LRA NS 1905 – 1910: California v. Farley 98 CED Rpt/ 89, 20 CA 3rd 1032 (1971)"

68) "Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule-making or legislation, which would abrogate them. Maranda v. Arizona 384 US 4336, 125:"

69) "The claim and exercise of Constitutional Rights cannot be converted into a crime. Miller v. Kansas 230 F 2nd 486, 489."

70) "For crime to exist, there must be an injured party (Corpus Delicti) There can be no sanction or penalty imposed on one because of this Constitutional right. Serer v. Cullen 481 F. 945."

71) "If any Tribunal (court) finds absence of proof of jurisdiction over a person and subject matter, the case must be dismissed. Louisville v. Motley 2111 US 149, 29S. CT. 42. "The Accuser Bears the Burden of Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt."

72) "In light of my status the complaint against me must be brought before an Article III court as per the rules governing the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787."

Therefore in accord with the official oath of the officers of this court et al that all fraudulently presented improperly serviced instruments as per bill of exchange / suits / ticket / complaint # R0116732-0 be dismissed, discredited and expunged from the record, etc.

73) "Lack of Federal Jurisdiction can not be waived or overcome by agreement of parties". Griffin v. Matthews, 310 F supra 341, 342 (1969); "

74) "Want of Jurisdiction may not be cured by consent of parties"> Industrial Addition Association v. C.I.R., 323 US 310, 313."

75) "In Supreme Court case Murdock v. Penn. 319 US 105
"No state shall convert a liberty into a privilege, license it, and attach a fee to it".

76) See also; Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham 373 US 26
"If the state converts a liberty into a privilege, the citizen can engage in the right with impunity."

77) "Petitioner asserts "*Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation, which would abrogate them*" Miranda v. Arizona 384 U.S. 436, 491.

78) "An unconstitutional statute has been held to confer no authority on, and to afford no protection to, an officer acting thereunder." Also, "Officers cannot be punished for refusing to obey unconstitutional statute." (CJS 16, sec. 101, p. 479) "Such laws are in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though ' they had never been passed or as if the enactment had never been written, and are regarded as invalid or void from the date of enactment, and not only from the date on which it is judicially declared unconstitutional. Such a law generally binds no one, confers no rights, affords No Protections, and imposes no duties, and compliance therewith is unnecessary." (CJS 16, p. 469).

79) "No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it." – 16 Am Juris 2nd, Sec 177 late 2d, Sec 256.

82) "The State cannot diminish rights of the People." – Hurtado v. California, 110 U.S. 516

82) "The state is a people and not the created form of government." – Texas v. White, 7 Wallace, 700-74.

82) "The individual may stand upon constitutional rights. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the state or to his neighbors to divulge his business or to open his door to an investigation, so far as it may tend to incriminate him. He owes no such duty or the state, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life and property. His rights are such as existed by the Law of the Land, long antecedent to the organization of the state... He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights." Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43 (1905).

83) "The makers of the Constitution conferred, as against the government, the Right to be let alone; the most comprehensive of rights, and the right most valued by civilized men." – United States Supreme Court Justice Brandeis in Olmstead v. Unites States (1928).

84) Based on customary international laws, the 5th Amendment of the Constitution for the United States of America, which guarantees due process of the law and Article IV of same Constitution Section 1; Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records and judicial proceedings of every other state...

85) No person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil or military right, nor be discriminated against in the exercise of any civil or military right, nor be segregated in the militia or in the public schools, because of religious principles, race, color, ancestry or national origin...

RELIEF

1. **The Enforcement of the following:** I demand The Treaty of Peace and Friendship of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED and THIRTY-SIX (1836) A.D., Classifies Moorish Americans as Natural Peoples Possessing Freehold by Inheritance Status-Truth A-1. See Article 3, Section 2 of 'The Constitution for the United States of America'.

1) I, shaik; AbdulJameer[beneficiary], demand Due Process as protected by the Fourth (4th) and Fifth (5th) Amendments of the Constitution for the United States of America (Republic).

2) I, shaik; AbdulJameer[beneficiary], demand this United States Supreme Court stop these abuses of the colorable authority by the Plaintiff as it pertain to this Petitioner.

3) I, shaik; AbdulJameer[beneficiary], demand this United States District Court view this Petitioner (in my Proper Person) as a Morracan National (Natural Born Man of the Land) and not as a (brand) NEGRO, BLACKMAN (person), COLORED, AFRICAN-AMERICAN, or any other SLAVE TITLE or 'nom de guerre' imposed upon me for misrepresentation 'Actions' or other acts of 'Misprision' that a misdirected society may "believe" to be true.

4) I, shaik; AbdulJameer[beneficiary] do not, under any condition or circumstance, by threat, duress, or coercion, waive any rights Inalienable or Secured by the Constitution or Treaty, and, hereby demand the United States District Court to fulfill their obligation to preserve the rights of this Petitioner (A Moroccan National) and carry out their Judicial Duty in 'Good Faith' by ordering Plaintiff to be brought before the Law to answer for their criminal and unjust actions.

5) All UNCONSTITUTIONAL Citations – Summons / Ticket – Suit / (misrepresented) Bill of Exchange: Number 62-CR-23-5445, and any other 'Order' or 'Action' associated with it / them, to be dismissed and expunged for the record on its face and merits; or, otherwise, be brought before a legitimately - delegated, and competent 'Court of Law' of International jurisdiction / venue.

6) All City, County and State Officials are to be informed of the Law of the Land (Constitution) and their obligation to uphold the same and to no longer be excused without action on the part of the Sheriff for violating the same. And to be made cognizance of the recompense of colorable actions on their part, by not adhering to the Law.

7) Any Plaintiff, Corporate or Natural, Party-Claimants; Involvements be found guilty of the charges and shall result in immediate Recusal of Office.

8) Plaintiff Kelly L Olmstead is being sued for \$1.5 Million for compensatory damages and \$1.5 Million for punitive damages in her private capacity violating my civil rights and breach of contract(see Affidavit of Fact/Default Demand for Default judgment submitted to court).

DIVERSITY JURISDICTION UNDER 28U.S.C. § 1332(a)

for Case # 62-cr-23-5445

- 1.) On July 27, 2023, STATE OF MINNESOTA filed a Complaint in the Ramsey County District Court styled STATE OF MINNESOTA vs ABDULJAMEER SHAIK Case No: 62CR235445. (the "State Court Action"). A copy of the Complaint,with exhibits, is attached as Exhibit A hereto.
- 2.) Margaret Samec was served with the summons and Complaint on September 15, 2023. The exhibits to the Complaint were not provided to Shaik;AbdulJameer[beneficiary] until September 19, 2023.
- 3.) This United States District Court for the District of Minnesota has jurisdiction over this matter under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a), because there is complete diversity of citizenship between Treye D. Kettwick and ABDUL JAMEER SHAIK and more than \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, is at stake.
- 4.) Shaik; AbdulJameer[beneficiary] of the matter trust before the court states for the record that they are non-residents of the State of Minnesota .
- 5.) shaik; AbdulJameer[beneficiary] in this action demand unspecified compensatory damages for the estate of ABDULJAMEER SHAIK, as well as attorneys' fees and costs. However, beneficiary/executor of the matter trust before the court also demand a permanent injunction preventing attorney Kelly L Olmstead with bar number 0343523 from ever foreclosing ,judging,adjudicating or acting as a trustee in any capacity over the estate of ABDULJAMEER SHAIK as it is a conflict of interest. Order appropriate injunctive relief...[including] permanent injunction on any foreclosure actions currently pending or to be instituted against the matter trust before the court.
- 6.) The general guardian and general executor Shaik;AbdulJameer[beneficiary] discharged all applicable fees per UCC 3-603 and 3-311 by use of negotiable instrument #29218209131 USPS money order number tendered on date 05/20/2024 , making it impossible for the court to ever foreclose its lien on the collateral and recovering any amounts due. Beneficiary of the matter trust before the court also demands all amounts due from default of the 'AFFIDAVIT OF FACT' sent on 5/10/2024 and 'DEMAND OF DEFAULT JUDGMENT " sent on date 5/17/2024 (see attached). Which is well over \$75000 in controversy and the jurisdictional threshold under 28USC § 1332(a) is satisfied.

JURISDICTION UNDER THE CLASS ACTION FAIRNESS ACT (CAFA)

- 1) Jurisdiction also exists under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because: (1) minimum diversity is satisfied; (2) the number of putative class members is greater than 100; and (3) the amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million. 28 U.S.C. 8§ 1332(d)(2), (d)(5)(B).
- 2) Likewise, the amount in controversy in this matter exceeds \$3 million, as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). The relief Plaintiffs seek on behalf of the matter trust before the court and the putative class includes, inter alia: (a) compensatory damages for the matter trust before the court in an unspecified amount; (b) "a sum of no more than \$3 Million, subject to amendment, which represents the

compensatory damages of the class"; (c) "reasonable attorney's fees and costs"; (d) an order "vacating] any foreclosure sales in which Ramsey County District Court proceeded through its agents and affiliates with a criminal action when a proper jurisdiction was not provided to the beneficiary (e) "appropriate injunctive relief," including a "permanent injunction on any foreclosure actions currently pending or to be instituted against the matter trust before the court , any members of the class" (emphasis added); and (f) "such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper."

ALL PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR REMOVAL HAVE BEEN SATISFIED

- 3) Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a) , a true and correct copy of all of the process, pleadings, orders, and documents from the State Court Action which have been served upon defendant are being filed with this Notice of Removal. Plaintiff will file true and legible copies of all other documents on file in the State Court Action.
- 4) This Notice of Removal has been filed within 30 days of the date that defendant was served with the summons or the Complaint in this matter. Removal is therefore timely in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b).
- 5) Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1441(a) and 1446(a) because the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota is the federal judicial district embracing the Ramsey County District Court , Minnesota where the State Court Action was originally filed.

CONCLUSION

By submitting this Notice of Removal, Shaik; AbdulJameer[beneficiary] does not waive any objections. Shaik;Abduljameer[beneficiary] intends no admission of fact, law or liability by this Notice, and expressly reserves all defenses, motions and/or pleas and/or rights. Shaik; AbdulJameer[beneficiary] also demand the trustee Magistrate Judge Douglas L.Micko and District article 3 Judge Susan Richard Nelson protect to the best interest of matter trust before the court and order Kelly L Olmstead honor her agreement or be subject to civil penalties for breach of trust or fiduciary duty (see attached form 56).

TRIAL BY JURY OF MY OWN PEERS WAS, AND IS, DEMANDED

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States Of America that the foregoing is true and correct .

Thank You,
I Am: Shaik; AbdulJameer, Executor/beneficiary
Shaik; - Abdul-Jameer Authorized Representative
Natural Man, In Propria Persona:
ABDUL JAMEER SHAIK
All Rights Reserved: U.C.C. 1-207/ 1-308; U.C.C. 1-103
MINNESOTA REPUBLIC
c/o 12900 Technology Drive
529 Eden Praire, Minnesota Republic
[Zip Exempt]
Non-Domestic

05/31/2024

Shaik; AbdulJameer, Executor/beneficiary

Complainant

Nader Jelani

Witness

G. Vann

Witness

Subscribed to and sworn to before me this day,
Notary Public in

David Thompson

Notary Public

01-31-2026

My Commission Expires

